

13/2
A.
IOVRNALL,

And

Relation of the action, vvhich by his
Maiesties commandement Edvvard

Lord Cecyl, Baron of Putney, and Vicount of
Wimbleton, Admirall, and Lieutenant
Generall of his Maiestyes forces, did
vndertake vpon the Coast
of Spaine, 1625.



Veritas premitur sed non opprimitur.

Printed in the yeare, 1626.

Printed in the Year 1841.

3.

THe 8. of Octob. being Saterday wee set sayle about 3 of the clocke in the afternoone with a wind at north north east.

Vpon Sondag the 9. about 6 of the clocke in the morning, we fell with my Lord of *Essex* my Vice-Admirall and those shippes that were put into *Famouth* with him, and about 9 in the same morning, we discouered 7 sayle that were Dutch shippes loaden with salt, the wind continued faire enough for vs all that day, to lye our course and till 12 at night. This day instructions were sent to all the Admiralls, and to other Officers, and to diuers other shippes,

The 10 being Monday we were becalmed.

On Tewsdag the 11 in the morning I called a councell for the setting of instructions for a Sea fight, as by the 7. and 10. Artikle contained in them may plainly appere viz:

7. *Art.* If the Enemies approach be in such sort as the Admirall of the Dutch & his squadron or my Vice-Admirall of the fleet and his squadron may haue opportunitie to begin the fight it shall bee lawfull for them so to doe vntill I come vsing the forme method and care foresaide.

10. *Art.* If any shippe or shippes of the Enemies doe breake out or flye, the Admirall of any squadron that shall happen to be on the next, and most convenient place for that purpose shall send out a competent number of the fittest shippes of his squadron to chase, assault, and take such shippe or shippes breaking out, but no shippe shall vndertake such a chase without the Commaund of the Admirall or at least the Admirall of his squadron.

Likewise it was ordred that 5 men should be put to a

4.
messie with the allowance formerly given for 4 and war-
rents directed to all the fleet to that end.

Wednesday the 12 about 7 in the morning the winde
came to north north west with faire weather, it served
well till 6 in the evening, the wind increasing so much
that it was not sayle-worthy, yet being large we bore our
foresayle and sprittesayle. The Sea grew so high that we
towed our long boate in peeces, and lost her, and the losse
of long boates was generall, I thinke all within 2 houres
one of another, so that there was not one saued through-
out the whole fleet, and one Catch was sunke, another
by misfortune comming fowle of a shippe was likewise
cast away with 3 of her men, the rest were saued, many
shippes were in danger almost to despaire, the long Ro-
bert of *Ipswich* was drowned with 138 Land-men, 37
Sea-men, the Land-Captaines lost in the wrack were Fi-
sher, & Hackett a Scotch Captain, and Gurling the Cap-
tain of the shippe.

Besides these generall losses there was no shippe in her
owne particuler that did not suffer more or lesse in this
storme by leakes, losse of masts, and by casualties, and the
like.

In this Tempest we had experience of the Anne Roy-
all her selfe, her mastes grewe loose, the maine mast was
in danger of rowling over board, two of her greatest pec-
ces of 3000 weight apeece broke loose in the Gunners
roome, the danger was partly by the negligence of the
Officers, that did not see carefully to the ftying of these
things while we lay in Harbour, she would not Hul at all.

The separation caused by this tempest was so greate
that on Fryday the 14 at noone, we sawe but one shippe
of the whole fleet, this day the storme began to cease.
Then we made observations, and found we were in the
latitude

latitude of 44 and 8 minutes, and after recovered 20 sayle of shippes. The winde continued faire, and large with a gale running some 7. leagues a watch, we steared away with a short course staving for the rest of the flecte.

On Saturday the 15. about 9 in the morning, we discovered more that made 33. at noone we were in the height of 42 and 6 minutes.

On Sunday the 16 bearing to the north east, we steared away southeast and by east to gaine the shoare, at noone we found our latitude 39 and 54 minutes. The southerne Cape then being by computation south east, I gaue order to some shippes, to goe and looke out for prizes, and discovery, and to returne in the afterneone. Now we began to make ready for extraordinary fight, and gaue the same order to those that were with me, and the rest, as by my generall instructions vnder my hand may appeare.

The wind still continued north east, and the 17 on Monday we were in 38 and 48 minutes, from the toppe was discovered land, which was the Rocke of from *Lisbon* bearing east and by north some 14 leagues from vs, I sent now forth againe to discover the Cape, with order not to discover themselves, and to come backe againe with intelligence, this day we had a chase, but missed it.

Tuesday the 18 at noone our height was 37 and 36 minutes. This day I called a councell for the better resolving what course to hold for reuniting the flecte much separated by the late storme.

This day the Captaines brought in the severall complaints of their defects, as *Sir Bruerley Newcombe*, Captain of the *Dreadnought* that the vpper beames had been broken, and did in fowle weather giue way, and the sides of the ship opening receaued in so much water, that she

was

was not able to subsist, Sir William Saint Leger wrote a letter that he suspected the plague in his shippe, but it pleased God it proved not to be so.

This day I gave especiall order to all the Captains, and Masters present to keepe more neare together, and to haile their Admirall every morning reproving their former negligence, and disorder in that kinde, delivring them their orders, which should have been given according to the date, but we were hindered by the storme, wryting thus.

The small time we have bene at Sea hath made me take notice of your disorderly sayling from your Admiralls of the severall squadrons you may perceave how the Dutch squadron keepe themselves entire, and apart. This is therefore to require you to fall into your owne squadron to attend such directions as shall come from your Admirall and not to depart without licence from him, or his Officers to make one entire body, to saile in the day time in faire and cleare weather a league or more from anothers squadron, and towards night to draw neare, to followe lights in your severall places, and to take an especiall care that you doe not chase, but vpon a great possibilitie for hindring our speede or loosing of time while the wind is faire, and that you in the day time beare all the saile you can to bring vs to the place desired, and if any chase, it shalbe 2 or 3 of the best saylors in your squadron. Dated the 11 of Octob. Commanding them to peruse their other Artickles every day that they might be expert in them.

Wednesday the 19 in the morning we were in the height of the Cape, and discovered 11 saile of shippes, which we chased thinking they had bene enemies; but they proved to be of our owne, being the Vice-Admi-

all

raile my Lord of *Essex*; also this day we discovered about 40 saile more which had lost vs in the storme, being my Lord *Denbigh*, my Lord de la *Ware*, and others.

At the same time my Lord of *Denbigh* mett with a small Caruell a *Portugall* that came from *Tercera*; we tooke him to haue beene our discoverer for the *Enemie*; but he was only driven by the storme from the *Tercera* going to an Island not farre distant called *Gratiosa* he told vs the plate fleete was not come, but that 5 Carrickes passed by that way bound for *Lisbon* some 14 dayes before that time, but that one of them was sunke, if we had come sooner out, they could not haue escaped vs.

We vnderstood by those that came with my Lord of *Essex* that they made fiers along the Coasts, and vp the Countrey which when we drew nigher we discovered.

Thursday the 20 I called a Counsell and lay all day by the lee to gather our shippes together that were missing. The businesse of the Counsell was how to put into *Saint Lucas* according to the intent of a Counsell held at *Plymouth* where his Majestie was present who vpon the doubtfullnesse there of the resolution thought good to referre it to our consideration vpon the place when wee should be arriued vpon better inquirie of the conueniencies & disaduantages both for going into the Harbour & landing our Armie. It was deliuered by the opinion of most of the Maisters that the Hauen of *S. Lucas* is so barred as it is hard and dangerous both for the going in and comming out especially for shippes of burthen as his Majesties are that they could not passe in nor out, but only in spring tides, in calmes seasons, and with fauoring windes nor ride safe all weathers without the Bay. And it was obserued by others: that the most part of the Maisters of the fleete will hardly aduenture to carrie their

ships in or out at Saint Lucas in the best tydes and weather for want of perfect knowledge of the sands and shoales that are there, and the right vse of the landmarkes whereby that Port is to be gained and quitted in safetie. Besides it was feared that if we should put the whole fleet into such a straight, we should be more apt to be blocked vp by our Enemies then to annoy them, neither could any shippe come speedily out to haue encountred with the plate fleet our cheefe designe. Then I demaunded both of the Sea Captains & Maisters why they could not speake of this difficulties before his Maiestie. Their answer was, it is now in the deapth of winter & stormy, and that they did tell his Maiestie that it was a Barred Haven and dangerous to all men, especially to those that had not often passed it, and that being vpon the place they could consider more peticularly vpon the difficulties then discourse of it when they were farre of. So that I could say no more to them, being I was no great Seaman, and that I was strictly tyde to their advice that did professe the Sea. Where vpon it being propounded by Sir Sam: Argall that Saint Mary Porte neare the Bay of Cadix, and not farre distant from Saint Lucas was a lowe shore and more fit for the landing of our men then any place about Saint Lucas (for we could find none there) and that our shippes might haue good riding there out of the danger of Cadix, and that from thence we might march to Saint Lucas by land, which was not 12 miles distant.

There vpon it was resolved and ordered by the advice of the Councell of Warre that the whole fleet should forthwith beare into the Bay of Cadix & that the whole fleet should anchor before Saint Mary Porte, as the fittest place to land in, and the Earle of Essex Vice-Admirall

is assigned with his squadron to anchor first, and to leaue birth sufficiently for the rest of the flecte, and that my selfe, and the Dutch Admirall should anchor next, that I might the better giue directions both to the Vice-Admirall and Reare-Admirall who anchored some what short of me by order, to guard the whole flecte and to giue warning vpon all occasions if any Enemy should approach.

Fryday the 21 we stood according to directions, the wind scanted vpon vs all that day, about 8 or 9 of the clocke at night the wind shifted westerly, we strucke a hull (for that we could not put to leeward) till towards day, which appearing we sett sayle, and had a sight of *Grande* ouer *Cadix*, and bore in accordingly with a good saile the wind being betweene the west south west and the north west.

Saterday the 22 after this, resolution was taken, I gaue order as before when we discovered the Rocke, that euery shippe should breake downe their Cabines and cleare their shippe of all impediments and to be ready to fight vpon all occasions according to their generall instructions giuen them to that purpose, for that we were to enter in at the Bay of *Cadix* and knew not what ships might be there, and because of the tyde that serued vs to goe into the Bay, I wrote to my Lord of *Essex* to make all the hast he could, and to hoysse vp all his sayles that we might saue as much of the tyde as we could, and that I would againe commaund his squadron to follow him, which I did but I must confesse they went the most vntowardly that euer I did see men, for they did not hoysse vp all their sayles as they were commanded. Seeing the Vice-Admirall packe on all his, I followed as fast as I could, and cryed out to them to hoysse their sayles & ad-

vaunce; some of them increased theire sayles, but not much. But I could never learne by all the Seamen in my shippe to know those shippes that were so backward and when I did inquire, euery man excused himselfe saying it was not he, and our businesse grew so hott that I could not immediately inquire after it any further not knowing the shippes one from another.

This day we tooke 3 shippes that came from Saint *Lucas* which Captain *Raymond* brought in loaden with salt, wines, wooll, figges, raisins & some cutchaneale &c. who said they belonged to *Hamburgh* and to *Calis*, but were conceaued by much probabilitie to be *Dunkers* goods.

In our approach into the Bay we discovered 18 or 20 sayle of great and small shippes at anckor in the Roade which proued to be the Admirall of *Naples* and 5 or 6 more that brought men and munition into *Cadiz*, 6 other of the shippes came from *Braxeile* & 5 or 6 more men of warre and Marchants shippes, we made ready and prepared our shippe for fight, but such was the smalnesse of the Gayle that it was 2 or 3 of the clocke before we could gett within the *Pórcas*, also there came out of Saint Mary Port 15 sayle of Gallies whereof the Duke of *Hermantina* was commaunder; 5 of the Gallies were by our shippes that came in forced to retire againe to Saint Mary Port, the other 10 recouered *Puntall* amongst their shippes and presently towed them vp toward Port *Royall*. And I was not so farre of, but I could see the Spanish shippes that did cutt their Cables by the haulfe, shoote first at my Lord of *Essex* and he at them, so likewise did my Lord of *Valentia* and Sir *Iohn Chudeleigh*.

Now when all the fleet came to anckor according to the orders that were giuen them, & that we did see these shippes fledde from vs. I immediately called a generall counsell

counsell to loose no time for it was late, and the opinion of the Seamen was, that if I could but cleare the 2 fortres to secure the fleete to passe in safety, I might haue a ready way to vndertake the shipping. Then I demaunded of them what kind of forts they were, they told me that 20 Colliers with some of the Dutch would beate them to dust before the morning, where vpon I & the Counsell being caled did presētly resolue that the ships warned and commaunded should goe vp to the forts, and that they should receaue directions from my Lord of *Essex* that had order from me, and because of that I sent Sir *Michel Geere* for the better dispatch to warne 20 of the next shippes that hee could meete with all, and to bring me theire names in writing, and Sir *Thomas Lone* offred him a man to goe with him to write them downe to be the more sure of them, because I meant, if they had failed in a seruice of that importance to haue punished them seuerely. But he neuer came backe to me nor sent me any names, and when I sent to him to know the reason, he told the messenger, he had warned them, but he knew not theire names.

After this I sent Sir *Thomas Lone* to aduance the other shippes and to see whether the Reare-Admirall had anckored in a convenient place for the securitie of the fleete, & to haue an eye vpon the Gallies that they should do no harme in the night, although there are some that are of opinion that they might haue beene stopped, but it seemes they are no great Seamen, or els that few of the Sea-men did vnderstand how to stoppe them, for when Gallies can rowe against the wind I would faine know how shippes can do them any harme, or intercept them, and when they haue the wind with theire oares what shippe can fetch them vp, so that he that saith this

ought first to learne thus much before he giue his opinion, he likewise had order from me to frustrate all stratagems of the Enemy which might happen by sending fier amongst our shippes, and to commaund and admonish the rest of the commanders to repaire to their severall places.

At the same time I sent Sir *Francis Caren* (who was ready vpon all occasions) to the Dutch Admirall to desire that 5 of his shippes might goe vp for the battering of *Pantrall*, and that I would send twentie of the fiere to assist them, which he graunted willingly, and sent them forthwith, it was by this time darke night and we could heare the Report of the Ordnance, and see the fier giuen on both sides and knew no other but that the twentie shippes warned by Sir *Michel Geere* were all there at this, but sending to see what was done, word was brought to vs that there was none there but the 5 Dutch shippes which shewes the difference of men practised at Sea, and of them that are not, I was much troubled here at.

Now vpon this neglect of Sir *Michel Geere* I did instantly giue order that 40 sayle of shippes should be listed by name and commaunded to vse all diligence to gett vp to the fort betimes in the morning as by the list may appeare and by this warrant to that purpose viz:

The Admirall doth straightly charge & commaund all the commanders of these shippes vpon sight of this or billets of it, that they be ready with their shippes in the morning betimes to assaile the fort of *Pantrall* to land men according to directions and to pursue the shippes of the Enemy with all diligence, and to follow such directions therein as shalbe given to such as shalbe appointed in that kind. Aboard the *Anne Royall* at 10 of the clocke at night 22 of Octob, 1625.

More

More ouer I made choice & appointed 8 commanders out of the rest, that if any of the Kings shippes fall of, they might take their place to lead vp the other ships as well against the fort as the Spanish shippes & Gallies.

Afterwards Sir *Thomas Lowe* and I did the same night aduise with certaine Captains and Maisters best experienced in that place, to perswade them to conduct vp the shippes, which they would not vndertake neither had any of them been at *Port Royall* or were perfect in the Channell which was somewhat difficult for want of water.

On Sonday the 23 I was vp by 3 of the clock in the morning & after we had all receaued the communion aboard the *Anne Royall* which was a weeke before ordained by the chaplaines, I was vnwiling to differ so good a motiō being that it hindred no time and as soone as day came on, I commanded my Maister to carry vp the ship to *Puntall*, his answere was that there was not water enough to carrie her vp. Where vpon to loose no time I tooke Barge with Sir *Thomas Lowe* and those Gentlemen that were with me in my shippe, and went from shippe to shippe crying out to them to aduance to *Puntall* for shame, and vpon paine of their liues, and those I could not speake withall, I sent Sir *Thomas Lowe* to, with as strickt a command as I could deuise, and finding some of them not very hastie. I saw no other way to bring them vp but by example, it made me goe to my Lord of *Essex* his shippe, and gaue directions to his Lordship for his shippe to goe vp, & to bring her as nigh *Puntall* as possibly we could, telling my Lord that if we did not aduance, the rest would come at leisure, for that I did not see many make best. Where vpon my Lord commanded Captain *Agall* to hoise sayle and as soone as we came nigh the fort they shotte our shippe twice together thorough and

and thorough the very midst of her within a foote at least of the water and mist no shippe they shott at, and kild as many commaunders of ours besides soldiers as we killed in all of theirs.

The fort of *Puntall* that I was told would be beaten to dust in a night did receaue 1700 shott and not one stone remoued out of his place, and we endeauored to gett vp all the shippes we could, that we might make the more hast to fire the Spanish shippes, that were retired to Port *Royall* according to my instructions that I gaue the night before to batter *Puntall* and to fier the ships at once as I haue shewne before.

But I could not gett the shippes to come vp, and most of the Kings shippes were on ground, and it was almost night before the fort would yeild, at length it was not to the shippes that it yeilded but to the Landmen, and if the Captain had no more reason then I could perceaue he deserued to haue beene hanged for yeilding that which we could neuer haue gotten without cannon, and we had no meanes to land Ordnance (wanting our long boates. And I dare say it before the best Soldier, that for the bignesse of 100 foote square, I did neuer see a stronger nor better built, nor such a kinde of stone, that no bullett did it much harme. We plaid vpon it with all the shippes excepting the Reare-Admirals squadron till about 2 or 3 of the clocke in the afternoone. I finding that it would not batter and our honours were much ingaged, I told my Lord of *Essex*, and some other Officers that were there in the shippe that we should loose our labours and neuer gett the forte if some men were not landed to take it in by a *Scallado* and with *Granadoes*. I could find no man to contradict it. And Sir *Iohn Burgh* being next to me, I desired him that he would undertake

take the seruice, he told me very willingly, and desired his owne Regiment, I told him that would spend to much time, and that it were better to take some of the Companies next him to make the more hast with which he was contented so, I sent to gett some 10 or 11 Companies, he asked me what directions I would giue. I directed him to land them as free from the canon as he could he made answer that directly to the Scöce (as he thought) was best. I then replied that I left it to his discretion for that I knew him to be discrete enough, & that he must act it. But he sending some Officers to land which were lost by that direction it was found the way that I had spoken of was the better. When he had landed his men very well, and had aduanced towards the land there did aduance some horse and foote with whome he skermidged and put them to retreat and afterwards aduanced towards the forte, when the soldiers in the forte whereof *Don Francisco de Bustamente* was Captain saw our men aduance and theire men retire they hung out a white flagge or hand kercher, there vpon we parlied, and so the fort was yeilded vpon ordinarie conditions and we Maisters of it. Wherein was, only 3 peeces of ordinance whereof the Dutch had two, and we 6, and 10 or 15 Barrells of powder. This day was wholly spent in bringing vp the shippes, landing our men and taking the forte, so that nothing could be done against the Enemies shippes which was theire aduantage. It was about 9 of the clocke before the forte was ours at which time I tooke my leaue of my Lord of *Essex*, and went home assuring our selues that the shippes were our owne being Maisters of the forte.

Vpon Monday the 24 I went early in the morning about 6 of the clocke to my Lord of *Denbigh*, and spake

thus to him : you are no ould Seaman , and therefore I would desire you to make all the haste you can , and to gather all the Seamen together that are of the counsell & others, and to desire them to thinke of the best way how they might fier, or distroy those ships of the Enemy, that fled from vs. There vpon he came backe with me, and promised to goe about that businesse without any delay, which he did very carefully, and punctually, that was according to my instructions , to giue preheminence to Seamen in Sea businesse, and vnto Landmen in land affaires.

Now I made no account but as they said the shippes were our owne, and that because they made so sleight of it, they knew more then I did, how to sett vpon them.

Then I thought it not amisse to land some companies to secure Sir *John Burgh* , to preuent that neither the Enemy from the Towne, nor from the continent might ingage them vnwares. As also that the shippes might be the more empty, and free to assault the Spanish ships and to refresh the Soldiers, and for taking in of fresh water; but with no designe of Cadiz, for that it was deliuered to his Maiestie before we went, that it was extraordinary fortified, (as we found it when we came to viewe it) & I hastened this preparation the rather that our ships might speedely putt in execution what course soeuer the Seamen should resolue vpon. So order was giuen presently that all the troopes in my Lord of *Essex* his squadrō, & in mine, were immediately landed but few of the Landmen of the Rere-Admiralls squadron were landed at all; for they were kept (that if we could haue found any meanes to be had for vndertaking of *Cadiz*) to be landed. After this most of the Land Officers of the feeld mett at the fort, and I tooke order for victuals for

for the Soldiers on land, to be brought to *Puntall* but I was much troubled at some of the Officers, that the Soldiers with Sir *Iohn Burgh* had not carried biskett in their knapsackes, being that I gaue a generall order to the Sergeant Major Generall, that when any Soldier should land they should bring victualls with them, for that the knapsackes were ordained for nothing els, as I did keepe mine owne order my selfe, for that all my voluntary Gentlemen, and seruants did carry their victualls in knapsacks, yea not so much as my chaplin, but carried his knapsacke.

The Officers of the feeld, and all considering what was to be done, and taking care for the prouision of the soldiers, Sir *Michel Gere* comes in, and tould the counsell; the Enemy with many troopes were marching towards vs, vpon this I tould the rest of the counsell, if it were true, it would be more aduantage for vs to meete them farre off from the towne, then to stay till the towne and they should fall vpon vs both waies, where vpon euery one made himselfe ready, and I gaue order that the troopes should be ready to march, for that we had newes by one that did see them march. There vpon we marched, but when we had marched some 6 miles or there abouts, I called to some of the Counsell of warre, & tould them; it seemes that this alarme is false, and as the Counsell of warre was gathering together, came in my Lord of *Valentia* whoe rid before to discouer, and tould vs, that the Enemy was marching, then I commaunded the troopes to aduance, but no complaint made of any want of victuall, but by those that landed with Sir *Iohn Burgh*, whoe in regard of that wāt had order to goe back: For they that would haue carried any, might haue had enough, there being store at the fort, besides the generall order I gaue, that no Soldier should land without

viſtualls. Within 2 miles of the Bridge, the Soldiers began to crye, they had neither meate, nor drinke, and the day they marched was a very hott daye, here I rode before to quarter the Army, and to diſcouer the avenues, and paſſages, and as I came backe one came to me and told me, there was ſomme wine in a ſeller, and that if it were deliuered out in order, it would ſerue to reſreſh the Soldiers that wanted both bred, and drinke. But little did I thinke that all the Cuntry was full of wine, & knowing of no more then of one ſeller, I gaue order, that euery Regiment ſhould haue a proportion of wine, which I did ſee deliuered with mine owne eyes. If euery Officer had ſcene it as well diſtributed as they were directed, it would haue done them good, not harme. But when other Magazines were diſcouered (for the prouiſion for the Weſt-Indies was there) there was no keeping of the Soldiers from it, but the beſt way we could deuife, was to ſtaue it, and lett the wine runne out, which Sir *William Saint Leger* the Sergeant Major Generall beſtowed ſome time about; But when this was done, the Soldiers neuertheſſe would drinke it in the ſand, & dirty places.

Now this diſorder, made vs of the Counſell of waire to conſider that ſince the going to the Bridge was no greate deſigne, but to meet with the Enemy, & to ſpoile the Cuntry, neither could we viſtuall any men, that ſhould be left there, and that the Gallies might land as many men as they would to cutt them off, & that when my Lord of *Effex* tooke *Cadis*, *Coniers Clifford*, was taxed by Sir *Francis Vere* (which is yet to be ſeen in his diſcourſe written by himſelfe) to miſtake his directions, that were giuen him, to goe no farther then the troate of the land frō the Town, which was not about 2 miles, where he might be ſeconded and relieued & be ready to relieue others, but he went to the Bridge 12 miles off, ſo in regard

gard there was no necessity, this disorder happening and want of victualls, we resolved to turne back againe, as wee did, and when the troopes were within 3 or 4 miles of the Town, I rode before to see if that which the slaues tould (which rendred them selues to me) were true; that the Bullworks were high, the town walls flankerd, and the ditch was 20 foote deepe, cutt out of the Rock, but that I could not see, the Bullworks, and walls I did, which when *Cadix* before was taken there was no such thing. And I haue ben so long at the warrs, that I dare vndertake, that they whoe thinke that *Cadix* was to be taken cannot tell how to come to it, without canon, if there were none but women in it.

For in our profession, there are but 3 waies to take any Town, the first by surprize, the second by assault, & the third by approches, & we were no waies able to attempt it by any of theis meanes. Now after I had visited as much as I could, the troopes being quartred (which I did my selfe) I desired the Colonells to comme together, to conferre what was best to be donne, and to lett them know that now the troopes were quartred in a fit place, if any out of his experience could thinke there were any way for vs to vndertake the Town of *Cadix*, it would be a great honour to vs, and a seruice acceptable to our King, & State. When I propounded this, we were all on horseback standing round in a Ring, but I found not one man of that opinion, that it was feaseable, so wee quartred that night.

On Tuesday the 25 in the morning there was a motiō set from Sir *Tho: Lowe*, that if we would march some 4 or 5 miles distant we might recouer some boates, that would serue our turne in stead of long boars, which we condescended vnto for our comodity, & that the Enemy should see, that we did not march back again to shunne them, so

we marched forthwards againe, & brought those boates to the water side, and made as much spoile as it was possible for vs to doe, of masts, nerres, and other provisions for fishing and shipping for the West-Indies fleet to a good valewe, especially the masts that would haue serued the greatest shippe the King hath. Then we returned to our old quarter.

Wednesday the 26 in the morning, the Colonells mett at *Puntall* to consider what we were best to doe; but before we did any thing, I sent to Sir *Samuell Argall*, to knowe what he had done touching the fiering of the Enemies shippes, and that it seemed very strange to me that the exploite which was so easy, was not done, he sent me word that the reason whye he went no sooner was because of the winde and tyde, and that he thought he was not able to doe much, vnderstanding by a Dutch boye that swam away from the Enemy, that they had sunke diuers shippes, that it was not possible to doe any thing, which afterwards he discovered to be true, and if they had not ben blocked, I think it is a question amongst Seamen, whether they could haue been assaulted, for that the place was so straight that no more then two of our shippes could come in brest to them, and was the reason that the late Lord of *Essex* who tooke *Cadix*, could send no ships there to doe the Enemy harme, but what they did them selues.

This being deliuered to me in the Company of the Colonells, made vs all much greened. Where vpon it was thought fitte he should retire with the Squadron, hauing resolved to imbarque our Landmen, and to stay no longer in regard the time was now come, that the plate fleet was expected. So order was giuen that euery Regiment should imbarque accordingly, as they did
 quarter,

quarter, and that the farthest Regiment should make their retreat, fighting and retiring. But (I know not how it happened) some of the troopes were ingaged farther then they had order or reason, yet at length they came off without any great losse.

I sent also Maister *Self* the Maister Gunner of the feeld to *Sir Thomas Lowe*, that some men might be sent to the fort to dismount the ordinance, and the 6 peeces were putt a board the Conuertive of his Maiestie, I sent to him likewise for all the boates to reshippe our men.

After I had seen all the troopes imbarqued, I found some horses left behind, I made the horseboates shippe them that night, though it were late, and gaue order that the fort should be kept all night till we were ready, and likewise commaunded the boates should be brought to receiue all the Landmen, that had the watch in the fort that night.

Fryday the 28 about 2 in the afternoone all the fleet fell downe from the fort, and came to anckor without the Diamond, a little belowe *Cadiz*: One of the Dutch men of warre being defectiue was burnt, the Enemie sent a shippe full of wildfiere and combustible matters but we preuented it, tooke the shippe, and sunke it. There came 3 of the fleet vnto vs here, whoe were left behind in England and had not ben with vs before.

After this, we tooke 2 things into our consideration, especially one, not to omitt the meeting with the plate fleete, if it were possible for vs to be so happy. The other was to haue landed at Saint Mary Port, if the wind should not serue the fleet to goe out of the Bay of *Cadiz*, because we would loose no time but doe somewhat. But (as ill luck was) the wind came good euen as we were in counsell, and before we could fully conclude,
all

although all was resolved to stand for the plate fleet. And if we had not taken the winde at that instant, it might haue ben, we had not come out in a long time, & being imbayed & in a great deale of danger, if a storme had taken vs, we had ben likely to haue ben driuen vpon a liegh shoare.

The resolution in the Bay of *Cadiz* aboard the Anne Royall the 29 of Octob. was. That the whole fleet shall presently sett sayle, and plye to the southward Cape, and stand off to the westward 60 leagues from the land where I purpose to spend as much time as may be to looke for the Spanish fleet, that comes from the West-Indies, and to keepe your selues as neare as you can, in the latitudes of 37 and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and in the latitude of 36 and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, farther to the southward I intend not to goe.

What other instructions shalbe thought fitting you shall receiue as occasion presents, in the meane time charging all commaunders to obserue this directions, & to keepe company with me, and the fleet, and to looke out and seize vpon the subiects, and goods of the King of Spaine, or other Enemy.

This afternoone a generall Counsell was called, for the resolving to send some the most defectiue shippes, with the horse ships, and the prizes, with some land sickmen, whereof there was great store.

Sunday the 30. we sett saile againe though with a contrary wind, this day we had 4 shippes in chace but could not fetch them vp.

Monday the last, the wind came westerly, yet could we not come forth of the Bay.

A generall Counsell was called touching the diuers complaints of the defects of ships as the Rainbowe, the golden Cock, and others, wherefore it was resolved, that
we

we should plye towards the Isles of Bayon, to take in fresh water, and repaire our defects as well as we could. This day Tuesday the first of Nouember & Wednesday the 2 the wind was at north west faire wether.

Thursday the 3 the wind was at north east and by east, in the night we had a calme which continued all Fryday, & by a Generall consent (though wee were in great want of water nor hauing much beer, which was our onely defect) to stay till the 20 of November. But it pleased God so to lay his heauy hand vpon vs, that it made vs all astonished, for I could here of nothing, but that euery day there fell downe so many, and so sodenly, that they had not men enough to handle their sailes, and it is alwayes to be accounted 6 weekes to be allowed to any ship that is homewards bound.

This day in the morning we discouered 3 sayle of shippes to windward the Dreadnaught, being next vnto them, and being calme our barge was mand, and sent after them, whoe comming neere one of the shippes had spent her masts, and was towed by the others vntill the barge came vp, then the other 2 ships forsooke her, hauing pillaged, and cutt holes in her, but immediately after our men came a board she suncke, being laden with Suger and Tobacco, and the lyke, being therefore supposed to comme from *Brasile*, and the other 2 Turkish mē of warr, that had formerly taken her, our barge came back to the Dreadnaught & stayed there all night, and in the morning came vp to vs.

Northwithstanding I had sundry times before strictly commaunded the Captains and Maisters to stay better by the fleet, which they obserued not, I did againe charge them once more to obserue their directions, that were prescribed them.

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Againe diuers complaints were made of the wants, & defects of the ships, and increase of sicknesse.

Saterday the 5. the wind continued at north & north north east faire weather.

Sonday the 6 we tooke a Turkishman of warre of Argeere, whoe had taken 2 prizes one from *Braziels* laden with Sugar, with a lury mast the other a Scotchman one Iohn Ilack dwelling at Douer, whoe was fraughted with wood and I ron from *Biskey* for Saint *Lucas* by the King of Spaines subiects, and had an extraordinary fraught promised for his voyage, which shoves the great want, that the King hath of Timber or shipping to carry it. The Turke had not offred him any violence, but onely made prize of his goods, and promised the Maister his fraught at Argeere; so I discharged him againe, taking out some English Renegadoes that were willing to leaue him.

The night following, the Turke went away from vs with the Braziels prize, the Scotchmā stayd with vs still.

Monday the 7 we discouered 9 or 10 saile of shippes to the leward, we bore vp, and found them to be of our own fleet, whoe had carelessly lost Company, which as now so diuers times before had occasioned vs to chase our own men, whereby our course was much hindred.

Tuesday the 8 a generall Counsell was held, whereby it was ordred, that 6 of the Coleships should presently goe for England, with 3 of the Dutch prizes, & the horse-shippes, whereof Captain *Pokinhorne* being appointed Admirall, had warrant, and instructions accordingly, but before their departure, the Rainebow being found very defective, and the Captain Sir *Iohn Chidwleigh* being very sicke, went home Admirall of theis shippes.

One of the prizes called the Readhart whereof *Hugh Bullock* tooke charge, was wanting this 2 dayes, and went for England without any order from me like an vnworthy person.

Likewise one of the hoye-shippes caled the *Trewe Loue* was not seen in the fleet since we came forth.

This day and wedneseday the 9 we being in the latitude of 37, laye theise 2 daies at hull.

Thursday the 10 Sir *Michel Geere* whoe had ben wanting 3 dayes came to vs whoe went willfully from vs, without leaue, and when his maister told him of it, he beate him with a Cudgell, which is against all discipline, and reason, his Maister hauing had better command before, then euer he had.

This day I gaue the Captains their instructions, if we mett with the West-India fleet, how to dispose and order them selues.

This day I sent aboard the Dreadnaught for 10 tuns of beere that were putt into her for the vse of the Anne Royall, but the company aboard mutined, and would not deliuer it, neither would the Captain and Maister acknowledge who were the Mutineeres, so that we wanted this lorny 30 tuns of beere which were carried for vs, which made vs liue many dayes vpon beueradge.

Fryday the 11 of November I called a generall Counsell, where it was ordred, that the *Saint George* of the Kings, who had 150 sick men in her, for the safety of his Maiesties shippe, and of those that were yet well, that euery shippe should spare them 2 men and take 2 sick men in their steed, which they did.

This day the shippes that were to goe for England were dismissed, and sett saile a little before night.

A Soldier that belonged to the Antony, of Captain

Blague was duckt at the main yarde arme of the *Anne Royall* for being mutinous against the Seamen.

Saterday the 12 and Sunday the 13 faire wether, the wind north east.

Monday the 14 I called a Counsell occasioned by the feuerall cōplaints made of many ships, especially the *Cōuertieue* of his Maiesties cōmaunded by Captain *Porter*, hauing but 20 found men to handle their sailes, wherefore it was ordred that the *Reformatiō* should send 6 mē aboard her, & one of the worst *Catches* (being by suruey found vnable to continue the voyage, & valewed at 55 pound) was sunck & the men put into the *Conuertieue*.

Likewise there were 6 men taken out of other ships & put aboard the *Talbot*. Captain *Burden* which ship was in great want of men, and generally all the shippes complained of the like defects.

Tuesday the 15 and Wednesday the 16 the wind northerly, & much wind. Thursday the 17 the wind north west faire wether. We gaue chase to some shippes that were farre a head of vs, whome we found to be my Lord of *Essex* and some of his squadron whome we had not seen in many dayes before. Notwithstanding the often & great complaints before generally throughout, amongst the rest came Sir *Sam: Argall* from my Lord of *Essex* to lett me knowe in what bad estate his shippe was hauing but 15 in a watch to handle their sailes, desiring me that I would call a Counsell, for that he imagined other ships were in as bad estate as he, what we resolued he would agree vnto. Where vpon a Counsell was called, at which Counsell I forbore to make knowne the defects of the *An Royall*, that were as much as any ship in the fleet, & made me the rather belecue the Generall complaints, as you shall vnderstand when I speake of my comming into Ireland, & I desired to know how euery ones case stode, & whe-

& whether it were not possible for vs to haue gone for the Isles of Bayon. Then Sir *Samuell Argall*, & the rest of the best Seamē that were present (by whome we were to be guided) gaue their opinion, that if we went for the Islāds of Bayō in this miserable estate we were now in, we might as well perish there as at Sea, by reason we should find no relief there for our sick men, nor should we gett on shore there for water in any stormy wether; and that wind which would carry vs for Englād, would not serue to comme out of the Islands of Bayon, & that if the wind should shorten going for England, we might at the worst retorne for Bayon, & that all men of experience did certainly affirme, that the Plate fleet, did neuer come after Novemb. The Counsell of warre vpon this necessity of sicknes, want of men & sundry cōplaints of want of beere & water & many leakes discovered, resolved vpon the 17 of Nouember, to bend the course directly homeward, & putt into Faimouth, Plymouth or Porthmouth, which could be first and most conveniently obtained, which resolution if we had not taken, we had endāgered the greatest part of the whole fleet. Fryday the 18. Saterdag the 19. Sonday the 20. and Monday the 21. many violent gusts of wind, and raine. Tuesday the 22 in regard of the contrary wind, and fearing a necessity, we came to a shorter allowance a board the Anne Royall.

Wednesday the 23. Thursday the 24. Fryday the 25. and Saterdag the 26 continuall vehement gusts of wind & raine, and Saterdag night the wether began to be more moderate. Euer since our first setting forward for Engiand, the fleet hath ben scattred more and more, so that this day we had but 4 ships in Company with vs, which disorder would haue ben aduantageous for the Enemy if they had sett vpon vs.

Sonday the 27 in the afternoone it began to blowe

hard, and about 2 of the clocke in the afternoone, our foreyard broake in fower peeces and our foresaile rent.

Monday the 28 we tooke downe our maine misane mast and fitted it for a foreyard.

Tuesday the 29 our spritsaile rent, we were forced to take it downe, this day we had onely 2 shippes & one Catch in our company.

Wednesday the 30 the winde west-south-west faire wether.

Thursday the first of December and Fryday the 2 the winde being contrary we lay at leigh and fished our fore-mast which we feared the breaking off.

Saterday the 3 the wind Northerly, fowle wether.

Sonday the 4 the wind south-west towards night more westerly, the Sea ran exceeding high.

Monday the 5 the wind westerly, little wind.

Tuesday the 6 the wind at east, at night more southerly this night wee sounded and had 80 fathome water.

Wednesday the 7 Thursday the 8 and Fryday the 9 the wind easterly about 4 of the clocke in the afternoone vve discouered Silly vvhich did beare south east, then vve stood about to the southward.

Saterday the 19 the vvind continued at east : The Maister and the Company vv ere very earnest to goe for Ireland, by reason the shippe vv as very leaky, the men vveake, and vve being to the leevvard of Silly, and the vvind still contrary, and violent, and if vve should haue ben driuen to the vvestvvard of Ireland, vve might endanger the losse of the shippe, and our selues.

Vpon this necessity I condiscended there vnto, for that vve could not haue endured 4 dayes, such vv as her leake, and about 10 of the clocke before noone vvee bore vp.

The 11 being Sunday, the vvinde at east at 9 in the morning we discouered land at the going into Corke, so vve stood to the vvestward, and at 3 in the afternoone came to an anchor at *Kinsall*, where vve found his Maiesties shippes the *Anselop*, & the *Phenix* whoe assisted vs with their boates to bring vs into the harbour. And this my ill fortune turned to good fortune both for the releef of his Maiesties shippes, and the troopes and although I had but small store of mony (not hauing with me at the first but 2000 pounds w^{ch} was to victuall the shippes, and to releuee all necessities) which if I had not had, we had ben all in a miserable case, yet I made shift to relieue the Soldiers, and the Officers (saue only a shippe of Captain *Burles*, who fell vpon the North-coast of Ireland) without bringing the King into debt, vntill my Lord President *Villers* of Munster by order from your Lordships received them into his charge, where we receaued newes that Captain *Burleyes* shippe was foundred in the Sea, but most of the Officers were saued, as they were here I came, comming for the Coasts of Ireland.

Here I came with 160 sick men in my shippe 130 cast ouer board, with a leake of about 6 foote water in the hould, and her leake was not in one place alone, but in many, for when she was in harbour she was not so leaky, but when she was at Sea, she tooke in 3 foote of water in 24 howers, she was so ould and so decayed a shippe.

Monday the 12 the sick men were carried ashore for their recovery and billeted.

Wednesday the 14 hauing landed our sick men, we carined our shippe, stopped her leakes, and mended her as well as time and place would permit.

ballast,

ballast, wood, water, beer, and other provisions, and fitted our shippe for the first faire wind to be ready to sett saile.

On Sunday the 18 about 3 in the afternoone his Maiesties shippe the Constant Reformatiō, came into this Harbour, hauing spent both their fore-mast, and main-mast, and constrained to cutt away their broken masts, yards, sailes and ropes, to preuent farther danger.

The Reformation being so defectiue, that she could not goe home till she were furnished with masts, and other necessities, from England, for the ease of his Maiesties charge we tooke out her men, and putt them into the Aune Royall, leauing her onely 120 men, whereof many were such sick men, as of our shippe must otherwise be left behind, not able to doe seruice, and victualled her out of the other ships for 4 moneths from the first of Ianuary.

The Globe of *London*, whereof Captain *Stokes* was Commaunder, being at an ancker in the harbour at *Baltmore*, was by extremity of fowle wether driuen a shore, and cast away. I directed a commission to Sir *William Hall*, and others for the safe custody, of what could be saued in the behalf of the King, and the proprietors.

Sir *John Chidly* being with his Maiesties shippe at *Crooke-hauen*, (who departed the 8 of November from vs, and was driuen into Ireland) there came in a small barque laden with Iron from *Bilbowe*, wherein also were 4 Iesuites, he made stay of the barque and preests, and by my order brought them into England.

The 19 of Ianuary there came into *Kinfall* a shippe from *Lisbon*, loaden with salt 3 cheasts of Sugar, & some Tobacco, and suspecting them to be *Dunkerkes* goods, brought

brought them for England.

The Dutch men aboard this ship whoe came from *Lisbon*, and had serued the Spaniard, did certainly affirme, that they sawe diuers letters from *Cadix*, that the fleete came in 4 daies after our comming out of *Cadix* Bay, and that there were 100 Caruells sent to haue stoped them, but that none of them could meete with the Plate fleet, for they came by the coast of *Barbary*. So that if any of 3 accidents had happined that followe, we had ben Maisters of the Spanish fleet. The first is if the Counsell had condescended to me to haue kept *Puntall* for 14 dayes; the second if the wind had not changed, as it did. The last, if the Plate-fleete had kept the course they euer haue done theis 40 yeares, for they had no manner of newes of vs, and had then comme amongst vs, and if we had stayed in the Bay, they had donne the like, but man propoeth and God determines.

The same men affirme that in Iuly last, there were not 4 barrells of powder in all *Lisbon*.

I remained in Kingfall on ship-board (saue onely that it pleased my Lord President of Munster, and the Earle of Corke to doe me the honour to fetch me to Pohall, where I remained the holly-daies whilest my shippe was making ready) till the 28 of Ianuary winde bound.

Saterday the 28 I sett saile about 12 of the clocke from Kingfall, there come out with vs six more of our fleete, the prize called the *Greyhound*, and the shippe from *Lisbon*.

Sonday the 29 about 3 of the clocke in the morning being a great storme, and the wind contrary at south south east we bore vp againe for Ireland, the wether was

so foggy and darke, that we durst not come neere the shore, but stood to the westward.

Monday the 30 about in the morning, the wether clearing vp we stood in for the shore, but about 10 in the fore noone it was raine and foggy wether, so we could not marke the land yntill we were to the Leeward of Crooke-hauen, which we could not recouer, but about 3 in the afternoone we came into Beere-hauen, with foule wether, and much winde, all the shippes lost vs, but the next day (onely the 2 prizes) came in.

I putt 10 Sea three times against all Seamens opinion, that desired to see a wind settled before we should goe out. But my desire was such not to loose any time, that I did not harken to any.

From the 3 of February till the 19 we lay in Beere-hauen, hauing the wind still contrary, and stormy wether.

The 19 of February, the winde being at north faire wether we weyed anchor, and sett saile about noone, but so soone as we came out of the harbour, we found the wind north east, and the night following was very much wind, raine, haile, snowe, and the wind variable.

Monday the 20 about 1 in the morning we stood in againe for the shoare, and about two in the afternoone came to an anchor at Crooke-hauen, with the wind at east, where we found the Rainbowe of the Kings, the Dragon, and the Prudence,

Finding the shippe very leaky, we mended her here the second time, the harbour being safer then any other, for the catining her.

Here I staid till the 24 of February and then putt to
Sea

Sea againe, intending to haue come for Porthmouth,
but when we came vpon the Coast there arose a great
storme, and the vvether grewe very darke and foggy,
that we could not marke the Isle of Weight, so we
stood for the downs, where we arriued the
last of February, and after our long
stay came in 5 dayes
500 miles.

